

- 3) One 10,000-gallon waste coolant UST (UST I.D. No. 8T), was removed from the eastern side of former Building 29 in March 1987. Some soils surrounding the UST had been impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons, but confirmation sampling following further excavation indicated that remaining petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations were below regulatory action levels. According to a letter dated January 18, 1988, Woodward Clyde, consulting for MDAC, indicated that soils containing greater than 100 ppm TRPH would be excavated and removed.
- 4) According to MDAC personnel, a paved yard, formerly located between former Building 29 and former Building 1, was used for hazardous materials and hazardous waste storage. MDAC personnel have stated that a concrete pad with a containment curb, which was located in the northeast corner of the yard, was used as a hazardous waste accumulation area. According to Kennedy/Jenks, subsurface soil investigations conducted in this area have revealed the following conclusions:
  - soil contamination does not extend laterally beyond the concrete pad to the northwest
  - the VOC's detected reached a maximum concentration at a depth of 25 feet bsg and did not extend vertically more than 35 feet
  - the maximum concentrations correspond in depth with the maximum concentration found in previously drilled borings.
- 5) No recognized environmental conditions were identified in former Buildings 57.
- 6) Two x-ray booths and darkroom facilities were formerly located in the east central portion of former Building 67. A subsurface investigation in these areas indicated metal concentrations in the analyzed samples were within expected natural ranges and below regulatory limits.
- 7) A room on the east side of former Building 67 housed several large air compressors. Oil stains were reportably observed on the floor and in three floor drains in this room. A